

XIII. *Description of some Hemipterous Insects of the Section Heteroptera.* By ADAM WHITE, Esq., M.E.S. Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

[Read 3 December, 1838.]

Fam. SCUTELLERIDÆ, *Leach*. Scutati p. Burm.

Augocoris olivaceus.

A. nitidissimus, fusco-olivaceus, maculis septem cærulescenti-nigris thorace antice, scutello maculâ magnâ basali, miniacis.

Hab. in America meridionali (Buenos Ayres).

I am indebted to Edward Newman, Esq. F.L.S. for an opportunity of describing this fine species, as well as *Callidea bifasciata*, noticed below.

The next species I shall describe is the

Tectocoris (Pæcilochroma) Childreni.* White, in Charlesworth's *Mag. of Nat. Hist.* Nov. 1839, p. 542. (Plate VII. fig. 1).

T. lutco-fulvus; thorace antice maculisque 4, [scutello maculis 11, atris; subtus nigrescenti-purpureus; pedibus viridibus.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. tho. $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. in Nepaliâ. In Mus. Brit.

Head (including eyes, antennæ and beak) black, distinctly margined, ocelli yellow. Thorax yellowish fulvous, in front black, the black colour extending in a narrow line along the slightly raised lateral margin; with four transverse black spots, the two dorsal ones larger and rather square. Legs green. Scutellum obtuse, of same colour as thorax, with eleven black spots, three at the base, the central one triangular and largest, two behind these, four in the middle (the two inner largest), and two near the tip. Hemelytra black, somewhat shining. Body beneath purplish black, sides of abdomen with four transverse yellow lines, sometimes confluent at the base and forming a yellow patch, end of abdomen green.

Note.—The scutellum in front of the third range of spots is depressed, but whether this be constant or accidental cannot be determined.

* I would suggest the separation of this division from the group containing *cyanipes* and *Banksii*, retaining Hahn's name, *Tectocoris*, for the latter, and giving the name of *Pæcilochroma* to the genus of which *Cimex Druræi* was the first described species.

It is of the same form as *T. Druræi* (L.) *Hardwickii*, *affinis*, &c. of Hope, which differ from *T. Banksii* and *cyanipes*, in having the head shorter and squarer in front, the joints of antennæ are also broader and more compressed; by H. Schæffer it would be regarded as a *Pachycoris*. Named in honour of John George Children, Esq. F.R.S. &c., late president of this society, to whom I am indebted for innumerable acts of kindness.

Callidea (*Calliphara* Germ.) *bifasciata*.

C. luteo-aurantiaca, antennis, capite, thoracis fasciâ posticâ transversâ, scutelli maculâ dorsali, fasciâque subapicali transversâ tibiisque cærulescenti-viridibus.

Long. lin. 7. (?)

Hab. in Insulâ Maris Pacifici. Dom. D. Wheeler. In Mus. Dom. Eduardi Newman.

Callidea (*Calliphara*) *parentum*, White, l. c. p. 542.

C. supra ochracea, maculis 12 nigris; pectore, abdominis maculis lateralibus, pedibusque nitidis, nigro-violaceis.

Long. lin. $8\frac{3}{4}$, lat. thor. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. in Australasiâ? In Mus. Brit.

Head dark shining violet, with two rather long triangular red marks in front of the eyes; ocelli reddish (antennæ wanting in the Museum specimen). Thorax unarmed, dark ochraceous, with two dorsal black spots, having each a small black one in front and towards the side. Legs deep shining purple. Scutellum ochraceous, the edges tile red; with eight black spots, five at base, two behind the middle, and one near the tip. Breast dark shining violet, posterior margin of prothorax beneath red, abdomen red, at the end green, sides with dark shining violet spots. Of the same elongated form as *C. dispar*.

Note.—It would perhaps be advisable to change the name of this genus, which comes too near *Callidium*, not only in sound, but in signification. Hahn's name, *Chrysocoris*, might perhaps be used.

Callidea examinans. (*Scutellera examinans*, Burchell MSS.)

C. thorace scutelloque testaceo-purpurascensibus, lineâ dorsali, maculisque utrinque 6, hoc insuper lineâ tenui laterali, apicque cærulescenti-nigris.

Long. lin. 5— $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. in Africâ austr. (Dom. Burchell). In Mus. Brit.

Of the same form as *C. 12-punctata*, from which it may be at once known by the slender black margin of the scutellum.

In some specimens the head is entirely of a blueish black, the basal joints of antennæ testaceous, the beak is black, at base red. In some specimens the three lateral spots on each side of the dorsal thoracic line are confluent, and in one small sized specimen (a ♂ ?) the spots and dorsal line are connected in front. Thorax beneath cobalt blue, lateral margin (above and beneath) and middle red. Femora red and ciliated, as are the blueish black tibiæ and tarsi. Body beneath testaceous.

Callidea fascialis.

C. punctatissima (læviuscula) lutea, maculis fasciâque scutelli transversâ, nigris; abdominis lateribus subtus coccineo-tinctis ac viridi-maculatis.

Long. lin. 5.

Hab. in Ind. Orient.? In Mus. Brit.

Head short, in front rather blunt, with a large pinkish violet spot on the side of the two impressed præocular lines, the space between these being green. Antennæ, first joint, testaceous at base, green at tip. Beak reaches to base of hind legs, black at tip, at base yellow. Thorax with seven black spots; two distant anterior ones in front connected by a narrow slightly curved black line; five posterior ones, the central largest and square, apparently connected together at base by an obscure band, which has a slight pinkish hue on the posterior blunt angle of the thorax. Legs yellow, femora at tip blueish green, tibiæ rufescent ciliated. Scutellum convex, posteriorly bent down, blunt at apex, with a semicircular impression at base, deepest on the back; at base there is a narrow transverse black band, sinuated on the posterior margin; a little before the middle there is another transverse black band, broadest in the centre, beyond which are three spots, one of them subapical. Abdomen beneath yellow, sides tinged with pink, each segment being marked laterally with a black spot, the inner sides of which are tinged with green.

Callidea Morgani, White, in Charlesw. Mag. u. s., p. 542.

C. pilosiuscula; cærulescenti-viridis; thorace maculis 6, scutello 7, lineâque abbreviatâ dorsali, atris; subtus cærulea, plagâ mediâ luteâ.

Long. lin. 9, lat. thor. lin. 4.

Hab. in Afric. trop. (Fantee, Sierra Leone), in Mus. Brit.

Head blueish green, throat yellow, ocelli rufous, having a small spot in front black, as is the space between the impressed lines on crown of head. Beak and antennæ black. Thorax in front with a slight transverse groove, blueish green, with six black spots, the posterior three largest; there is also a small one on the obtuse posterior angle. Legs blueish green, femora, except at tips, coxæ and trochanters orange. Wings black, hemelytra shining. Scutellum golden green, with seven black spots, (2, 2, 2, 1,) and a black dorsal line extending longitudinally from the base to beyond the second pair of spots. Abdomen beneath blue, with a large yellow space in middle, sides with two ranges of black spots, the inner ones largest, penultimate segment beneath green, with a large three-lobed mark at base. Two specimens of this species, along with a large and fine collection of Sierra Leone insects, were presented to the British Museum by the Rev. D. F. Morgan, to whom this beautiful species is dedicated.

Note on the genus PELTOPHORA.

In 1826, I believe, M. Guérin published, in the Entomological part of the "Voyage de la Coquille" (Insectes, Pl. XI. fig. 7), a figure of one of the *Scutelleridæ*, remarkable for its antennæ having an elongated and slightly curved second joint, the third being minute and punctiform; he named it *Scutiphora rubro-maculata*. In 1828, the Rev. Wm. Kirby, in the third volume of his joint-work with Mr. Spence (p. 516), apparently alludes to this species, when he refers to a *Scutellera* from New Holland, in which the second joint of the antennæ "is nearly as long as all the rest of the joints taken together;" from this circumstance he gives it the name of *Sc. pedicellata*. M. Laporte, in his "Essai," &c., published in the volume of Guérin's Magasin de Zoologie for 1832, characterizes Guérin's genus *Scutiphora* (p. 71), adding, that one species only is known, a native of New Guinea. Dr. Burmeister, in the second volume of his Handbuch, published in 1835, perhaps not improperly alters *Scutiphora* to *Peltophora*, and tells us, that the third joint of the antennæ is one-third or one-twelfth shorter than the second. He describes two species from New Holland, existing in the Berlin collection, the last described of which is also found in New Guinea: the first he characterizes as having the third joint of the antennæ eleven times less than the second—this is the *Pelt. rubromaculata* figured by Guérin, as mentioned above; the second species is described as having the third joint of the antennæ three times less than the second. This latter species of Burmeister,

from analogy and examination of many specimens, I believe to be the female of the other. Dr. Burmeister, on the authority of a letter, quotes the *Scutellera corallifera* of Macleay as synonymous with the *rubro-maculata*. In the Appendix to King's Voyage, vol. ii. p. 466, this species is described; and if not the same as the *Scutellera dux*, Kirby (Linn. Trans. xii. p. 474), and *Sc. basalis*, G. R. Gray, (Griff. A. K. Ins. ii. p. 233, pl. 92), it is a very closely allied species. Had Dr. Burmeister ever seen Mr. Macleay's description, he would not have been led into this misapplication of the synonyme.

COLEOTICHUS, White, in Mag. Nat. Hist. u. s. p. 541.

Tetyra costata of Fabricius seems to me to have characters entitling it to the rank of a genus, which might be placed between *Tetyra* as restricted by Burmeister (*Eurygaster*, Laporte) and *Pachychoris*, to a species of which it has a considerable degree of resemblance. If no name has been previously assigned it, I would suggest that of *Coleotichus*. Its characters are as follows:

Head somewhat square, in front triangular, eyes prominent. Beak four-jointed, reaching to base of hind pair of legs, joints nearly of equal length, the second the most slender, received in a sternal groove, the walls of which project between first pair of legs, behind which they gradually diminish in height, increasing in thickness as they approach the second pair, beyond this they are very broad, and in front surround the trochanter of hind pair of legs. (Pl. VII. fig. 2.) Antennæ rather short (situated on underside of head about midway between eye and beak, the base concealed from view by the projecting flap of underside of prothorax), five-jointed, first, third and fifth nearly equal in length, second shortest, and fourth rather the longest, all the joints cylindrical. Thorax nearly as long as broad, much rounded posteriorly. Scutellum as long as abdomen (which it entirely covers), with a slightly raised dorsal line. Body above depressed, beneath considerably flattened.

Coleotichus costatus was first described from a specimen in the Banksian Cabinet, and is still preserved there. Donovan figured this specimen, but his figure is bad. This species does not seem to be common in collections, and is apparently unknown on the continent.* The British Museum collection contains two mutilated individuals from New Holland.

* I have just seen Germar's Monograph of the *Scutelleridæ*, published in his "Zeitschrift für die Entomologie;" he arranges this insect in the genus *Tetyra*, as restricted by some authors, but he has evidently not seen the species, as his

The next species to be described comes near the beautiful *Scutellera lineata*, by far the most beautiful of all the European *Scutelleridæ*. It may be characterized as follows.

Scutellera (*Trigonosoma*, Burm.) *interrupta*,
Gaphosoma interruptum, White, l. c., p. 541.

S. nigra, thorace lineis tribus, dorsali solum clongatá, partisque posterioris arcubus ochraceis; scutello lineis tribus margineque tenui ochraceis, capite acuminato.

Long. lin. $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. in Ins. Teneriffe. In Mus. Brit.

This differs from the *Sc. lineata* in having a more pointed head, with a dorsal red line; and instead of the thorax having, as in that species, five distinct and continuous longitudinal lines, it has only three, an elongated dorsal, and two abbreviated yellowish red ones, reaching from the anterior margin to beyond the middle. On each side near the posterior angle of thorax is an incurved elongated spot, the anterior lateral margin slightly, and the posterior more broadly, edged with yellowish red as in *lineata*. The scutellum has three red lines, the central one not reaching the apex, the lateral ones gradually diminish in thickness as they approach the middle, where they become very obscure, but at length dilate on the margin, and reach almost to the apex; the side of scutellum is slightly margined with the same colour. The upper projecting part of abdomen is black, and not spotted with red as in *lineata*; the sides beneath are also very obscurely spotted with black. Legs yellow, with a black ring in front of the apex of femora. Note.—The yellowish red colour may in life be as bright as in the corresponding *Sc. lineata* and *semipunctata*. (Since this paper was read I have described another allied species, brought from Persia by Sir John McNeill, under the name of *S. (G.) Wilsoni*, Mag. of Nat. Hist., Nov. 1839, p. 540.)

The Rev. Mr. Hope's *Podops spinifera* seems to be synonymous with the *Tetyra spinosa* of Fabricius, who described it twice under different names, in the Supplement to his Ent. Syst.

M. Laporte's generic name *Oxynotus* has been pre-occupied by Mr. Swainson in Ornithology, and must consequently be altered; *CYRTOCORIS* might not improperly be applied to it.

description is merely a translation of that of Fabricius. In my opinion it comes close to the genus *Solenosthedium* of Spinola (Essai, &c. p. 360; 1837), with which *Caloglossa* of Germar (Zeitsch. &c. p. 130; 1839) is synonymous. (1840.)

The *Plataspis punctatus* of Westwood, *Canopus punctatus* of Leach, described and figured by Mr. G. R. Gray in Griffith's Animal Kingdom, was first described by the late Dr. Leach, in the Appendix to Bowdich's Travels. (In "The Entomologist" for July, 1841, I described a species sent from W. Africa by the late Mr. Ridley, under the name of *P. Bucephalus*; from an oversight of my own, the subgeneric name of CERATOCORIS was omitted, which I now apply to it, the type being *C. Bucephalus* (Entomologist, p. 136), in the Museum Collection. July, 1842.)

CORIPLATUS, White.

The next insect described seems to me to belong to a genus distinct from any yet characterized, though possibly it might be placed by some authors in *Sciocoris*, by others in *Empicoris*, *Dinidor*, or *Dryptocephalus*. I propose for it the generic name above mentioned.

Head very flat, oblong, in front emarginate, eyes slightly pedunculated, having a spine in front, ocelli distant. Beak long, second joint longest. Antennæ five-jointed, situated on the underside of head, close to the margin at the base of the spine joints nearly equal in length, first thickest. Thorax broader than long, highest behind, on the forepart in the middle rounded for reception of head, lateral margin with three lobes, the central thickest and rounded at tip, the other two sharp. Scutellum nearly if not as long as abdomen, not covering hemelytra, at base broad, lateral margins angulato-sinuate, rounded at tip, membranaceous part of hemelytra apparently with six somewhat forked veins. Abdomen serrated, scarcely broader than hemelytra, much depressed. I only know of one species from South America, which I call

C. depressus. (Plate VII. fig. 3.)

C. flavus, nigro-punctatus, antennis pedibusque nigro-varis.

Long. lin. $5\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. in Demerará. In Mus. Brit.

Yellow, with many impressed black dots, in some places grouped together, giving the insect a greyish appearance. Antennæ annulated and spotted with black, legs spotted with black, femora at base beneath yellow.

Dryptocephalus? (*Cephaloplatus*,) *Pertyi*.

D. punctatissimus, ferrugineo-luteus, capite bilobo, hemelytrorum parte membranacea, venis maculisque nigris.

Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. in Brasiliá. In Mus. Brit.

This differs from the *Dryptocephulæ Brullei* (*Storthis livida* Perty), *asperula* and *cydnoides* (*Storthis*) Perty, in having the head only two-lobed; the eyes are much larger than in *D. Brullei*. I have given it the subgeneric name of CEPHALOPLATUS.

A mutilated insect, from the Congo expedition, in some respects coming near the description of the *Æliæ lanccolata* and *hastata* of Fabr, and *Megarhynchus acanthurus* Hope, has the long rostrum of *Atelocera*, but, instead of an oblong second joint to the antennæ, has it cylindrical. I describe it under the name of

Ælia ? *gracilis*.

A. punctatissima, pallidè virescens, capitis margine, thoracis parte anticâ lineâque submarginali abbreviatâ nigris.

Long. lin. 7, lat. $2\frac{1}{6}$.

Hab. Congo. In Mus. Brit.

Head much acuminate, indistinctly cloven for nearly half its length, beak pale green, four-jointed, reaching to base of hind pair of legs, second joint longest, the fourth black, antennæ (mutilated). Thorax widest behind, in front with two abbreviated submarginal black lines, and a small smooth space on each side of them, having a black spot on the inner angle. Scutellum somewhat pointed, half the length of abdomen. Hemelytra (membranaceous part) with seven rather straight veins, and indistinct ones between them. Abdomen somewhat serrated on the margin, gradually narrowing towards the tip, palest beneath in the middle and on the margin, which has also five black spots. Legs pale yellow, the tibiæ slightly ciliated.

Ælia (*Megarhynchus*, Laporte) *cænosa*.

Æl. sordidè brunnea, scutello subtusque pallidioribus, capite fisso, acuminato, thoracis parte posticâ in spinam validam porrectâ; antennarum apicibus fulvis.

Long. lin. 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Gambia. In Mus. Brit.

Head cloven, black. Antennæ black, five-jointed, first short, second, third and fourth nearly equal, fifth rather longer, fulvous at tip. Thorax in front slightly serrated, punctato-rugose beneath, with an interrupted lateral palish line. Scutellum rounded at end, pale brown, with three longitudinal rows of unequal elevated points. Membranaceous part of hemelytra with black spots on the sides of the seven rather straight nerves.

This insect is not uncommon in collections from the Gambia, and may prove a dark coloured variety of *Megarhynchus marginellus*, Hope.

Spartocerus ? erythromelas.

S. pilosiusculus, aterrimus, thoracis lunulá, hemelytrorum basi, maculáque mediá, miniaceis.

Long. $10\frac{3}{4}$ lin., lat. thor. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin., abd. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Brasilia. In Mus. Brit.

Beak reaches to base of hind legs. Head cloven, black, cheeks and line over eye red, beak and antennæ black, ocelli rather distant, clear. Thorax black, with a semicircular red line, exteriorly notched behind, beneath red, with a broad black band in centre, reaching the sides in front. Scutellum small, black. Hemelytra black, base of coriaceous part, as well as a spot near the internal margin, red. Sides of abdomen projecting above, red spotted with black.

Spartocerus dorsalis.

S. ochraceo-ruber, antennis, thoracis maculá, scutello, hemelytrorum parte membranaceá, pedibusque nigris.

Long. lin. 8-10.

Hab. Mexico. Dom Taylor. In Mus. Brit.

DEREPTERYX, White, Mag. Nat. Hist. Nov. 1839, p. 542.

The genus *Cerbus* of Hahn, appearing susceptible of division, one of its sections may be characterized under the above name, as follows:—Abdomen in both sexes extending beyond hemelytra, the posterior part of thorax very much dilated, the dilated portion extending forwards beyond head, first joint of the antennæ longest, second rather longer than third, and the fourth, which is slightly curved, being rather shorter than third. Beak reaches beyond base of first pair of legs. Hemelytra with four principal veins, which are much forked. Tarsi three-jointed, first joint strong, longer than second and third put together, hairy, under side densely clothed with short hair.

Cerbus (Derepteryx) Grayii. (Plate VII. fig. 4.)

C. (D.) fuscus, thorace supra verrucoso, marginibus serratis, tibiis omnibus compressis membranaceis. ♂ femoribus valdè incrassatis, subtus spinosis, tibiis posticis ad apicem interne dente valido instructis.

♀ femoribus paulo incrassatis, tibiis posticis basi lobo rotundato.

Long. lin. $13\frac{1}{4}$, lat. thor. lin. 7.

Hab. in Nepaliá. In Mus. Brit. Named after J. E. Gray, Esq. F.R.S. Keeper of the Zoological Collections of the British Museum.

Cerbus (Dercepteryx) Hardwickii.

*C. (D.) thorace serrato, dorso satis lævi, transverseque rugoso, tibiis
(in femina saltem) simplicibus.*

Long. lin. 12, lat. thor. lin. $6\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. in Nepaliâ. In Mus. Brit.

This handsome insect is dedicated to the late indefatigable General Hardwicke, who bequeathed his valuable collection of Natural History and Drawings to the British Museum.*

In both species there is a compound tooth at the apex of all the femora.

CALLIPREPES, White, Mag. of Nat. Hist. Nov. 1839, p. 543.

The species here to be described seems to form a distinct genus among the *Capsini*, and has some interesting points of analogy with some of the other families. It is of an oblong elliptical form. Head small, with a distinct neck, in front slightly three-lobed. Antennæ (mutilated) situated on a slightly projecting lobe on the upper side of head, in front of the eyes, which are very prominent, first joint not so long as head and thorax, ciliated, cylindrical, rather thickest at tip. There is a depression between the eyes, which narrows and is continued to the back part of head, the narrowed part being impressed on the sides, no ocelli. Beak short, not reaching far beyond first pair of legs, apparently three-jointed, second joint longer than first and third. Thorax semicircular, not so broad as hemelytra, somewhat truncated behind, in front emarginate, and margined as are the slightly sinuated distinctly ciliated sides. Scutellum as long as head and thorax together, pointed. Hemelytra large, reaching beyond abdomen, the membranaceous part seven-veined, the two interior almost united at base, the two exterior united at tip. Legs slender, hairy. Tarsi three-jointed, first joint as long as second

* In 1814 Dr. Leach described in the Zoological Miscellany, vol. i. tab. 40, a New Holland species of *Coreidæ*, under the name of *Mictis crucifera*. It seems to be identical with the *Lygæus profundus*, Fabr. Syst. Rhyn., 211. 33. *Anisoscelis profundus*, Guérin, Iconographie, pl. 55, fig. 9. Burmeister regards it as synonymous with the *Lygæus sanctus* of Fabricius, and places it in his genus *Crinocerus*, the name he applies to that division of insects, separated from *Lygæus* of authors by Palisot de Beauvois, (and described by him in his 'Insectes recueillis,' &c. p. 204,) under the name of *Acanthocerus*. Mr. Macleay subsequently applied the name to a genus of *Trogidæ* (Horæ Ent. i. p. 136), so that the name of the latter must be altered, and if no other has been given it, I would propose that of *CERANTHUS*, the type being the North American *C. æneus* (Macl. l. c. p. 137.)

and third together, claws furnished with pads. Abdomen flat above, slightly convex below, margined.

For this I propose the name *Calliprepes*. The species comes from Nepal, and is named after George Robert Gray, Esq.

C. Grayii.

C. virescenti-luteus; thorace maculis 2 dorsalibus deltoideis rubris, scutello maculis 2 basalibus rubris; hemelytrorum parte membranacea lineâ basali obscurâ, coriacea, apice lineâ viridi transversâ.

Long. lin. 7, lat. thor. $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. in Nepaliâ. Mus. Brit.

I may perhaps add, that the beautiful genus *Eucerochoris* of Mr. Westwood, the locality of which at its publication was unknown to its author, (Ent. Trans. ii. p. 22,) comes from Sierra Leone, and that a second species exists in the Museum collection, which appears to be distinct from the *nigriceps*. Should it prove a distinct species, I propose for it the name of

Eucerochoris Westwoodii.

E. flavido-testaceus, capite, thoracis lobo postico supra, scutelloque nigerrimis, thoracis parte antica abdomineque flavido-testaccis, hemelytris fusciscentibus lucidis; antennis, rostro pedibusque obscure ochraceis.

Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. in Sierra Leone Africae. Dom. Morgan. In Mus. Brit.